

# Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1835.

No. 764.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

## SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

THE subscriber proposes to publish, in the town of Greensborough, North-Carolina, a splendid, superfine imperial newspaper, bearing the above title. Thousands of dollars are annually sent to the North to purchase periodical intelligence and literature; because the wants of the people in this respect are not supplied at home.

It is the purpose of the "Citizen" to fill this vacuum. It will contain every thing of interest, in literature, politics, religion and morality, that is to be found in the northern publications or in high toned literary Journals of Europe; to which we shall add a rich fund of domestic and local information no where else to be met with.

The Southern Press stands low in public estimation. In most cases the paper is bad, the mechanical execution slovenly, and the matter erroneous in principle, false in fact, and vulgar in sentiment. We aim at nothing less than a radical and thorough reformation in these respects; and the elevation of our periodical Press to a standard of becoming dignity and decency. The "Citizen" will contain about twice as much reading matter as any paper in the State; and will be chiefly devoted to the following subjects:

1. Agriculture.—It shall be our business to glean from the floating mass all such experiments and suggestions as may serve to enlighten our citizens in this practical science. Let them be inspired with thought and action; and then spread before them the broad pages of intelligence—and our Southern country, rich in resources, will bloom as the Eden of a new world, the bountiful productions of nature will crown the efforts of industry, commerce will flow at our bidding, and "cattle will leap upon a thousand hills."

2. Internal Improvement.—In regard to commercial facilities by water, nature seems to have frowned upon us; but she has left us rich in the means of internal communication, by rail roads and locomotives. Art is fully competent to overcome the deficiencies of nature in this respect. We shall strip the subject of all the false trappings that have been hung around it, for sinister purposes, and lay it before the people as a plain matter-of-fact business. Instead of chasing butterflies, we shall give practical results.

3. Education.—The maxim in all despotic governments is, "The more ignorance the more peace." But with us, intelligence and virtue are the very pillars on which our institutions are based. In fact, our Government, so far as it is a government of laws, is but the legitimate action of the popular will; and to enable this will to operate for the universal good of mankind, it should be enlightened.

4. General Politics.—In regard to the constitutional powers of the General Government, we are neither a strict constructionist nor a latitudinarian. It is true that there are constructive powers to be exercised under the Constitution; but death and desolation to that policy which would add any thing to it, or take aught from it by construction. As soon would we pluck the sun from heaven, as to touch that model of human wisdom with a rude or unskillful hand. If it is defective, let it be amended; but never let it be violated. We believe further, that the clearly ascertained will of the people should be a rule of conduct for all public officers, where that conduct is not checked and regulated by written Constitutions. All public servants, "knowing the will of their master"—the public—"and doing it not," shall be "beaten with many stripes!"

5. Law.—As every man in the community should make himself familiar with those rules of civil conduct by which his actions are to be regulated, we shall appropriate a department of our paper to the discussion of such legal subjects as may be of general interest. Under this head we shall arrange all such legal decisions, acts of Congress and statutes of the State Legislatures, as may be of service to all our citizens in the ordinary transactions of life.

6. Literature.—Here is an immense field open before us, in which our readers shall ramble unconfined. We shall exchange for the richest gems of literature, wit and sentiment, both in Europe and America; and with the assistance of a few literary correspondents of the first order, we intend to place the "Citizen" above any other family newspaper in the United States. It has become popular to speak of our journey through this world, as strewed with thorns, and overshadowed with gloom; but we intend to toll away the slander, and make it manifest to all our patrons that most of their troubles are nonsubstantial and visionary. Flowers may be plucked even from the thorns which beset our path.

7. News.—The world is at this time in awful commotion. Tyrants look upon the march of liberty and tremble. The accumulated gloom of centuries is rapidly retreating before the stately steppings of truth. Millions of people who once licked the dust from the feet of their sovereigns, are now trampling crowns under their feet—and thrones are tottering to prostration! It will be wisdom in us to profit by the experience of others. We

shall have the earliest access to means of information, from each State in the Union, and from every kingdom and country in the world. And all the intelligence, both legislative, judicial, moral, religious, political and miscellaneous, that may serve to guide our footsteps, as a people, in the ways of prosperity and peace, shall be carefully collected, condensed and spread before our readers. In short, nothing shall pass unnoticed, that may serve to inform the mind, improve the manners, or mend the heart.

Variety.—The above subjects will be suitably interspersed with biographical sketches, humorous anecdotes, interesting tales, poetical selections, &c. We would also set apart a separate head in our paper for the ladies, but they would insist on having a tongue in it, and to this we would by no means consent, as such an appendage would render our paper entirely useless, so far as news is concerned! They shall, however, receive that attention to which the proud station they occupy in society so justly entitle them. We shall give them all the praise their pre-eminent virtues demand; but with due deference to their charms, we shall blame where we must!

These are perilous times; and a responsibility, awful as the tomb and extensive as eternity, hangs over every man who shall take upon himself the management of a newspaper; because public opinion is measurably formed from the tone of the press—the action of the people depends upon opinions previously formed, and upon their action is suspended the destinies of the Republic. An abiding reverence for the constitutional laws of the land, should be continually cherished and deeply inculcated, because upon their acknowledged supremacy depend the happiness of man, the peace of society, the security of our institutions, the prosperity of our flourishing Union, and the durability of our happy form of government.

But aside from this secret, silent and irresistible power, before our hands shall be Ned, they shall be severed from our body and thrown to the dogs in the street; before our mind shall submit to shackles of any description, it shall be given up to despair, and frozen to barrenness more gloomy than the deserts of Africa; before our soul shall be conquered by the "hope of reward," or the "fear of punishment," it shall be redeemed from the shackles of mortality, and sent to receive its doom in the courts of eternity!

Before we relinquish our right to think, speak, print and publish our own deliberate opinions in relation to public men and public measures, we will renounce existence itself. Take away our rights as a free man, and life has no charms for us! We shall deal plainly with the people, not caring who may be affected by our course. We rather bask for one hour in the approving smiles of an intelligent and undeviated people, than to spend a whole eternity, amidst the damning grins of a motley crew of office-hunters, despots, demagogues, tyrants, fools and hypocrites.

We shall watch with a lynx-eyed vigilance the conduct of men in power, and in every case of political transgression, we shall apply the rod without distinction or mercy. Our pen will be dipped in rose water or gall as occasion may seem to require. Private friendship shall not protect public men from the severest scrutiny: nor shall personal dislike turn away our support from a political benefactor to the country. In short: The "Citizen" shall be what it ought to be: and just what every good and great man wants to be!

### TERMS.

The "Southern Citizen" will be published once a week, on a large imperial

sheet, with a new press and new type: The first number to issue as soon as two thousand subscribers are obtained.

The price will be, three dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable at the date of the first number; with an additional fifty cents for every three months payment which shall thereafter be delayed.

No subscriber will be received for a shorter period than twelve months; and a failure to order a discontinuance within the year, will subject the subscriber to payment for the whole of the succeeding year.

No paper will be sent beyond the limits of the state, without the subscription money in advance. The difficulty of collecting small sums at a distance, renders adherence to this rule absolutely indispensable.

No subscriber can be released from the subscription price of the paper; even though he should refuse to receive it from the office; until all arrearages are paid, and a discontinuance expressly ordered.

Advertisements, not exceeding twelve lines, will be nearly inserted three times for one dollar; and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters and communications to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the office. Let those who enclose money, or write on important business, bear this in mind.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

### Convention Act.

AN ACT concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas the General Assembly of North-Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority of the free men of the state, are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified, and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaims all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained; therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in the state, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining, by ballot, the will of the freemen of North Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector so appointed shall fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace, or if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors in the place of him or them who fail to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

II. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties in this state, to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d of April next, when and where all persons qualified by the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish a convention voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a convention voting in the same way. "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

III. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in and clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the state at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

IV. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a Convention and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the state, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates to the Convention, at the same places and under the same rules as prescribed for holding other state elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

V. Be it further enacted, That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on convention, shall hold them for the election of delegates; provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner hereinbefore pointed out.

VI. Be it further enacted, That the several County Courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections that they usually allow for holding other state elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is. And it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

VII. Be it further enacted, That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said Convention. And all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in the state one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of

election, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention: Provided he possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

VIII. Be it further enacted, That each county in this state shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said convention, and no more.

IX. Be it further enacted, That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy; and the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June next; and provided that a quorum does not attend on the day, the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present; and a majority of delegates elected shall constitute a quorum to do business.

X. Be it further enacted, That no delegate shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this convention, by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly passed in 1834, entitled, "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people so help me God.

XI. Be it further enacted, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

XII. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county court clerk in the state, and cause it to be published until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the state.

XIII. Be it further enacted, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes "for convention," and the latter by the vote "no convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected are assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the constitution of this state, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than thirty-four nor more than fifty, to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods, by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the treasury of the state by the citizens thereof: Provided, that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district; and when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or deficiency aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a senatorial district. 2d. That the said convention shall form and devise a further amendment to the said constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty, exclusive of borough members, which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part; and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population, viz. according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods; but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3d. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively, in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county; Provided, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this state from voting for members in the House of Commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of the state. 4th. That said convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, to viz. So as, 1st. To abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons. 2d. To disqualify members of the assembly and officers of the state, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of the state, from being members of the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3d. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively, in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county; Provided, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this state from voting for members in the House of Commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of the state. 4th. That said convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, to viz. So as, 1st. 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## RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,  
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour  
O'er every land."

From the Genesee Farmer.

### PRACTICAL HINTS.

"An ounce of precaution is better than a pound of cure."

Like a multitude of the other sayings of Poor Richard the Scribe, or in other words, of Franklin the Philosopher, the simple maxim we have quoted contains an important truth, capable of an almost every-day application. One half of the evils of life, its misfortunes and its vexations, spring from causes trifling in themselves, and which a moment's attention at the first might have prevented. Suppose some of the ways in which we farmers manage are tested by this rule, and see what the result.

My neighbor complains to me that one quarter of his wheat crop is chess, and he excuses himself for the result by believing in the absurdity that wheat turns to chess. Ask him whether his seed was clean, and he will admit there might have been a little chess, and perhaps some cockle in it; but then 'chess never grows,' and on the whole, it was good seed. To show what many people call good clean seed, let me state a fact. I sent this year twenty miles after my seed wheat, experience having proved that a great profit is derived from such a change of seed. The wheat purchased was pronounced the clean stuff, genuine wheat, the real "Simon Pure." From twenty bushels of this clean wheat, I separated with my hand screen nearly half a bushel of worm eaten, defective seed, and chess, cockle, and stink krook enough to stock the whole farm. Let the farmer who wishes clean wheat remember that, in preparing seed wheat, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a half a day spent in cleaning seed is better than a month of weeding, pulling, and digging in your fields before harvest.

Another farmer says, I don't know what I shall do with my wheat; it is so smutty that it is not fit to use or sell without washing; and to wash three hundred bushels is no trifling job. Was there any smut in your seed? Yes, a little, but not enough, I imagine, to injure it. Did you roll it in lime before sowing? No, I afterwards remembered that I had heard that rolling in lime would prevent smut; but I was careless, and the fact had slipped from my memory. Place on your shelves some good agricultural journal, and you would not be so apt to forget; farmers as well as others require to have their minds occasionally "stirred up by way of remembrance." Never sow wheat until the downy ends of the kernel have been carefully examined. If they are dark and discolored, although no smut kernels may be present, roll it in lime; and if you do not get your pay in the prevention of smut, you will most assuredly in the increase of your crop of wheat. It may be set down as a maxim in the culture of this grain, "no lime, no wheat."

### CONGRESS.

The bill making appropriations for fortifications was lost in consequence of an amendment proposed by the House of Representatives, appropriating three millions of dollars to be expended under the direction of the President. The National Intelligencer gives the following account of the last proceedings in the Senate upon it.

We will state shortly the history of this bill. It came from the House to the Senate and all its provisions were agreed to by the Senate's committee. Various additions were also made to it by the committee, in pursuance of communications from the War Department, and reports from the military committees of the two houses. Large sums were added for the better defence of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. and an additional amount for arming all the fortifications. When it appeared that the department had no further measures to recommend, the committee reported the bill, the Senate agreed to the amendments, and the bill was returned to the House, with the amendment, on Tuesday the 24th day of February.

The House did not take up the Senate's amendments till the last day of the session, one whole week after the Senate had sent them; and on that day at half past 8 o'clock in the evening, they returned the bill to the Senate, having agreed to some of the Senate's amendments, disagreed to others, and agreed to others, again, with amendments of their own.

The loss of the whole bill was finally caused by one of these last amendments; and, therefore, we have taken pains to collect the facts, precisely as they appear on the journals and in the proceedings.

One of the amendments proposed by the Senate, was the addition of the following sections:

"Sec.—And be it further enacted, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated toward the repair of the fortifications on Castle Island, in the harbor of Boston, according to the plan submitted by the Board of Engineers, on the thirteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four; the same to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"Sec.—And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied or expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in improving the defences within the State of Maryland.

"Sec.—And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to purchase six acres of land adjoining Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, being the same rented from the heirs of the late Phillip Swartzane, and now occupied for military purposes; and that he cause the same to be paid for from the funds appropriated for the service of the Quarter master's department."

To this the House agreed, adding the following as an amendment, viz.

"And be it, &c., That the sum of three millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance, and increase of the navy. Provided, such expenditure shall be necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress."

When this came to the Senate, the above extraordinary section was opposed, as conferring on the President unlimited military power. It was said, he had asked for no such power—the War Department had recommended no such appropriation—it had never been suggested any where, until this late moment. It was urged that the section itself was altogether indefensible, inasmuch as it proposed to give a vast sum into the hands of the President, without any specific object, leaving it to him to use it as he please. He might levy troops—he might raise an army—he might send forth the navy—he might, in short, dispose of the money just as he should see fit.

It was averred on the other side, that the President would certainly do no harm with the money—he would use the power to good ends, &c.; and to this it was replied again, that such a power had never been trusted to any President; that it was not to be thought of, without giving up all notion of the authority of Congress over the expenditure of public money, and indeed all its control over the question of peace and war. The Senate disagreed to this vote for the three millions of dollars, and here are the yeas and nays on the motion to disagree to it:

**Yeas**—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Pindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Wagaman, Webster, White—29.

**Nays**—Messrs. Benton, Black, Buchanan, Brown, Cuthbert, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wright—19.

The bill went back to the House. The House insisted on its amendment, and again returned the bill to the Senate. The Senate voted to adhere to its disagreement; and here are the yeas and nays on that vote:

**Yeas**—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Pindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Wagaman, Webster, White—29.

**Nays**—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wright—17.

The House upon this, asked a conference with the Senate, which was immediately agreed to, and committees were appointed on both sides. The two committees met without delay, and agreed as we understood, very soon, to report to their respective Houses, that the amendment of the House should be struck out, or given up, or the following appropriation inserted in its place:

"As an additional appropriation for arming the fortifications of the United States, three hundred thousand dollars.

"As an additional appropriation for the repairs and equipment of the ships of war of the United States, five hundred thousand dollars."

The Senate's committee immediately reported to the Senate this happy agreement of the two committees on this important bill, and all seemed well. But the bill was in the hands of the House, (according to the usual course of such cases) and the Senate waited to hear its decision. No communication coming from the House, however, and it being already past 11 o'clock, the Senate, fearing for the fate of this bill, and desirous

of pressing its great importance upon the attention of the House, sent them the following message:

**Resolved**, That a message be sent to the Honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully to remind the House of the report of the committee of conference, appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate, to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States."

"Sec.—And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied or expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in improving the defences within the State of Maryland.

"Sec.—And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to purchase six acres of land adjoining Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, being the same rented from the heirs of the late Phillip Swartzane, and now occupied for military purposes; and that he cause the same to be paid for from the funds appropriated for the service of the Quarter master's department."

To this the House agreed, adding the following as an amendment, viz.

"And be it, &c., That the sum of three millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance, and increase of the navy. Provided, such expenditure shall be necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress."

We have time for no more—not spirits for any more—at present; though it will be our duty to state hereafter, other things which we have heard and believe, respecting the causes of the loss of these essential measures.

The attendance of Senators was remarkable the whole evening, as it had been the day and night previous. A little before 11 o'clock the last night, 46 Senators answered to their names, and the remaining two were in their seats the minute afterwards, so that every Senator was at his post to the last moment. Such a thing has probably never occurred before.

### SPEECH OF JUDGE WHITE.

On the motion that the Senate adhere to their disagreement to the amendment of the House of Representatives, appropriating three millions of dollars to be used by the President of the United States, to increase the Navy, to increase the Army, to add to fortifications, or to be used in such other way as he may deem necessary for the defence of the country. Mr. White addressed the Senate to the following effect:

**Mr. President**—When the question to disagree to this amendment was before the Senate, for the sake of economizing our time I contented myself with recording my vote without assigning my reasons for it. This I cannot do a second time.

This amendment was made by the House, without any intimation from the President that such appropriation would be, in his opinion, necessary. It is made without any estimate from any department. Had the President believed the interest of the country required it, he would without doubt have so informed us, and accompanied his message with the proper estimates; because it was his duty to have done so, and for one I will not suspect him for an omission to perform his duty. If any member of either house believed an appropriation would be necessary, and that the President was likely to omit the necessary application to Congress, he could have submitted a resolution calling upon the Executive for information and the necessary estimates; in answer to such a resolution we could have been furnished with the views and wishes of the Executive. Nothing of this kind has been done: and yet in the very last moments of the session this amendment has been introduced out of the ordinary course of business, and in such a manner as to deprive us of all means of procuring any information from the Executive.

But, Mr. President, there is another view of this subject presented to my mind so forcibly that I must be allowed very briefly to state it to the friends of the Chief Magistrate. I profess to be among the number of his friends, replying as much confidence in him as any man on this floor or elsewhere; I have not the most distant suspicion that one dollar of this money intrusted to him would be intentionally misappropriated. But I beseech gentlemen to reflect on the situation in which we will place him by making this appropriation. It will be a plain admonition to him, that both houses of Congress think that the situation of our foreign affairs requires that our country should be immediately placed in a better state of defence than it now is.

That our navy should be increased, and that our army should be increased; that our fortifications should be increased, and that additional munitions of war should be provided; and yet we throw upon him the whole responsibility of determining to what extent any or all these preparations shall be made. He is to determine how many additional ships, how many additional troops, how many additional fortifications shall be provided. What will be the consequences? Every means will be used to induce him immediately to increase all these. The friends of the navy and of the army will each be in-

portunate for an increase. Every Atlantic city will be urging an increase of fortifications for its defence. If he yields to these importunities, and expends this money, and the country remains in tranquility and peace, as I hope it will, in what situation will the President be placed?

Will not his enemies at once say, this money placed at his discretion has been wasted? The navy has been increased, as we did not expect. Here is a large addition to the army which we know not what to do with, and here are fortifications to rot on our hands, fortifications constructed in such haste as to be of no permanent use.

On the other hand, if he will not attend to our admonitions and increase the navy, the army and fortifications, and danger should come, what then? These very same men will say plainly, plenty of funds were placed at his disposal, and yet he had taken no step to prepare the means for defence.

Is it an evidence of friendship to place the President in such a situation? I think not. It seems to me to be a cruel course towards him. If we really believe our foreign relations wear such a threatening aspect as to make preparations necessary, let Congress, with his advice, say how many additional ships shall be built, how many additional soldiers we shall enlist, for we have officers enough, and how many additional fortifications shall be erected and where. This will be taking that responsibility Congress ought to bear, and it will leave to the President the task of seeing that these preparations for defence are made.

Any other course is unjust to the country, and cruel to the President. If preparations are necessary, I am ready to make them to any extent and incur my share of the responsibility. I have the most entire confidence that not one cent of this money will be intentionally misappropriated by the Executive, should the appropriation be made, but I have no idea that, in this extraordinary mode, in this singular manner, such a provision shall be made as will ease us of a responsibility which we ought to bear, and throw upon the President a burthen which, struggle with it as he may, cannot fail to injure him. Upon principle I have once voted against this amendment, and am prepared to maintain that vote, by recording another to the same effect."

### ACTS OF CONGRESS.

The whole number of acts passed at the session of Congress just closed, is 118. Those of a public nature are the following:

An act to render the permanent and present mode of supplying the army of the United States, and fixing the salary of certain clerks therein named.

An act for the relief of E. R. Shubrick, of the United States navy.

An act for the final adjustment of the claims to lands in the southeastern district of Louisiana.

An act to regulate the pay of the navy of the United States.

An act to allow further time to complete the issuing and locating of military land warrants during the late war.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

An act to extend the time of issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

An act making appropriations for Indian annuities and other similar objects for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts in relation thereto."

An act to change the place of holding the District Court of the United States for the district of Mississippi.

An act making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

An act making additional appropriations for the Delaware break-water, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

An act authorizing the construction of a dry dock for the naval service.

An act making appropriations for building light boats, beacons and monuments, and placing buoys, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and for other purposes.

An act amendatory of the act for the continuation of the Cumberland road.

An act to prescribe the punishment of consuls, commercial agents and others, in certain cases.

An act for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the territory of Michigan.

An act for the completion of certain improvements in Florida.

An act making an appropriation for

the completion of the military barracks at New Orleans.

An act to authorize the construction of a rail road upon the public lands from Tallahassee to St. Marks, in Florida.

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to authorize the inhabitants of the state of Louisiana to enter the back lands.

An act in amendment of the acts for the punishment of offences against the United States.

An act to establish branches of the mint of the United States.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claims allowed by the commissioners under the treaty with the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded Oct. 14, 1832.

An act further to suspend the operation of certain provisions of an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, approved July 14, 1832.

An act further to extend the time allowed for the execution of the duties of the commission for carrying into effect the convention with France.

An act to change the times of holding the District Courts of the United States, for the western district of Virginia, held at Clarksburg.

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to authorize the extension, construction and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road into and within the district of Columbia.

Joint resolution, giving the right of way through the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, to the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company.

Resolutions for the (sale) of a lion and two horses, received as a present by the consul of the United States at Tangier, from the Emperor of Morocco.

Resolution presenting a gold medal to George Croghan, and a sword to each of the officers under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the defense of Fort Stephenson in 1813.

### HORRID MASSACRE.

The Jacksonville (Georgia) Courier of the 26th ult. contains the following statement of a most horrid murder, committed in that state.

About 11 o'clock, on the night of Wednesday the 18th inst. the residents in the house occupied by Mrs. Jane Casey, situated on the Georgia side of the river St. Mary's, about 22 miles above the town of St. Mary's on the road to Centreville, were attacked by Thomas King 3d, and three of his sons, John, Hiram and George, and two other men Simeon and William Rouse. They were armed with dirks. Nancy Casey, a daughter of the woman, aged about twenty five, and James Scott, aged about twenty one, were killed on the spot. The mother was stabbed twice, and James Baldwin Casey and Garrett Demon; each more or less, and two of them are not expected to survive.

case which leads to the commission of the most aggravated crimes occasioned by this notorious deed—INTEMPERANCE.

#### FROM SPAIN.

We announced from the last French papers, the rumor that the Duke of Wellington had resolved seriously to put an end to the frightful contest in Spain. The arrival on Tuesday, confirmed the news, and the Morning Herald gives the following conditions which the Duke is said to have proposed to Alva as the basis of the settlement. They appear to us well calculated to obtain the end proposed—and could the affair be wound up by the double marriage of the intractable "Don" with the fair "Queen Regent"—and they allowed to hold the power until the majority of their children, all would be well—for we believe with the Spanish nation it is six and half a dozen which party is uppermost.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

#### CONDITIONS.

1 Abdication of Don Carlos in favor of his eldest son.

2 Withdrawal of Queen Christine from the Spanish dominions.

3 Immediate betrothal of the eldest son of Don Carlos with Isabel II.

4 The Government to be carried on in the name of Charles VI., and the Estates Real to remain in force.

5 A Council of Regency to be appointed, in order to govern the country until the young Prince be of age (his majority being fixed at 18,) and to be composed of five members, among whom Zumalacarreguy and the Marquis de las Amarillas are necessarily to be included.

6 An unconditional amnesty for all political offences.

7 Securities to be given to the people of the Basque provinces and Navarre, for the maintenance of their fueros.

8 All loans or debts contracted in the name of the Anti-Salique dynasty, or in that of Don Carlos, to be acknowledged and considered as the Royal debt of Spain.

9 All ranks, titles and decorations conferred by the present Queen or Don Carlos, to be declared the property of those to whom they have been granted.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset is said to have actually left England on this identical mission. Don Carlos is to be allowed \$50,000 a year.

A correspondent of the London Courier gives the following account of the barbarous nature of the war in Spain:

Sir, we are bound, as friends of liberty and humanity, to discourage, as well as to deplore, the nature of the warfare now carrying on in the Basque provinces. Both sides are equally to blame. The Carlists are as inhuman as the Christinos, and the Christinos as savage as the Carlists. If such a warfare were carried on between two tribes of naked barbarians, in the back territories of Hindostan or of America, we should be moralizing every day about the beneficial influence of civilization, even in cases of war; and we should be contrasting the inhumanity of barbarous tribes with the inhabitants of countries where the natives were rescued from a state of nature, and made to feel all the sensibilities of an enlightened and christianized humanity.

But alas! the war in the Basque provinces comes to destroy our illusions, and to call back to our memories those histories which from boyhood have been engrained on them; of those who quaffed rosé wine as fit nectar for the gods, out of the yet warm skulls of their massacred enemies. The facts of the war in the Basque provinces are really as revolting as they are deplorable. Now we hear of a Christino chief giving orders to a band of ruffians to seize hold of some Carlist ladies, and to drag them over snows and precipices to the head quarters of the Queen's army. Then we hear of some Carlist robbers, for they are in that case no better, dragging after their train up to their knees in water, in mud, or in snow, the wives and daughters of Christino officers, refusing all ransom, and breaking the hearts of their victims by insults and oppression. Here we learn that some Carlists made prisoners by the Christinos have been starved to death; there we learn that the Christinos made prisoners by the Carlists have been shot three days after their capture by the orders of Zumalacarreguy. Here we learn that some hundreds of Carlists are butchered at one place in cold blood, and there we learn that a whole band of Christinos is surrounded by six or eight Carlist battalions and not one allowed to live. The rights of prisoners are not respected; the claims of the unfortunate are not admitted. The mother pleading for her son, beholds her son brought forth and shot before her eyes; and the next moment she herself is a corpse at the feet of her and her child's assassins. Even the women who carry provision to the camp, who are so essential on all occasions to the armies, who are respected as a matter of interest as well as of right; even these are butchered, until none can be found to carry a drop of cold water to the parching tongue of a dying and wounded soldier in the field of battle. The wife who supplicates that the life of her husband may be spared, is received with the savage laugh which precedes her own wail of death, and in a few minutes herself and her husband are pierced with the bayonets of their brutal and exulting murderers. Children are hung lest they should grow up to be soldiers. Boys

are massacred to intimidate their brothers and their parents. Sex, beauty, innocence, age, virtue, honorable conduct, the priestly office, the sanctuaries of religion, all, all are violated by both the contending parties, and no sooner do we execrate the name of Zumalacarreguy, for some new murder, some new instance of barbarity and blood thirstiness, than we receive the disgusting details of assassinations committed by order of the Generals of the Queen. Before God and before men, they are all equally culpable. Humanity veils her face before such scenes, and the causes of liberty and monarchy are equally disgraced by being associated with such facts, such men, and such horrors.

*Horrors of the Sea.*—The brig Caroline arrived lately at Helsingfors, from America, after a long and tempestuous passage. After having been about a week on her voyage, the man at the wheel cried out, "a rock ahead." The captain ran forward, and discovered a boat. It contained six living men, but in the last state of wretchedness, and one man dead, lying at the bottom of the boat, whose blood they had drunk, and a part of whose flesh they had fed on in the morning! These sufferers were the only survivors of a crew of 14. They had been about 9 days in the boat, driving about, suffering what no tongue can describe, from hunger, and particularly from thirst. Two that died could not bear the pangs of thirst no longer, and in the bitterness of agony, drank salt water; the consequence was, they became deranged and died. The first victim had been thrown over board; the second remained in the boat, whose mangled body manifested the irresistible cravings of the hunger that his barely surviving shipmates were suffering under. *Welsh paper.*

*Disgraceful Riot.*—In consequence of public notice, that a meeting of the New York Protestant Association would be held for the purpose of debating the question—"Is Popery compatible with civil liberty?" a very large and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen attended on Friday evening at Broadway Hall. After the meeting was organized, the Rev. Mr. Finley rose for the purpose of delivering an introductory prayer, and while so engaged, a gang of ruffians, amounting to between one and two hundred, burst open the door, and commenced a most violent and indiscriminate attack upon the audience.

The Rev. Mr. Brownlee and several other clergymen in vain attempted, by remonstrance, to quell the outrage. The infuriated ruffians assaulted the reverend gentlemen, who were at length compelled to flee for the safety of their lives. The work of destruction then commenced; the mob tore up the benches and entirely destroyed the furniture of the room by splitting it into a thousand fragments.

Having driven out the congregation, and perpetrated all the mischief that lay in their power, the rioters left the scene of mischief unmolested. The aggressors are said to have been a portion of our Irish Roman Catholic population.

*Disgraceful—Tarring and Feathering a Female.*—A correspondent at Jamesville writes us as follows: "A most disgraceful circumstance recently occurred at Orville, Onondaga county, N. Y. About twenty persons assembled at the house of Mrs. Tyler, (whose husband is in the state prison) between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, broke open the door, entered her bed room, gagged and took her off about a mile and a half to a barn, stripped her, and then tarred and feathered her all over. She was found in this state in the barn, on the following morning, and assisted to return to her dwelling. It is said the cause of such disgraceful proceedings was the fact that Mrs. Tyler's fame was considered doubtful in the neighborhood.—Most of the offenders are bound over in \$1500 each to appear and answer."

The case of young Marcy, the Convent rioter, excites great sympathy at Boston. He is but 19 years of age, and when sentenced to confinement for life, declared that he would not live to be confined to prison.

A short time since, he was discovered insensible on the floor of his cell. It was at first supposed that he had swallowed poison, but it is now believed that his illness was occasioned by distress of mind, brought on by the agony of his mother and sisters, the late death of his father, and his horror of the sentence. He is recovering. A petition for his pardon has been presented to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, bearing nine thousand signatures, among which are the names of Bishop Fenwick, and the Lady Superior of the Ursuline Convent.

From a general statement of the commerce of France, published in a French paper, it appears that her exports to the United States in 1833, amounted to about twenty four millions of dollars, and her imports from them to twenty millions. Her commerce with us is nearly equal to that with any other two nations.

*The great Comet.*—By the Almanac of the Bureau of Longitude for 1835, we learn that Halley's famous comet of 1805 will make its appearance about the middle of October next, with an enormous tail of eight millions of miles in length!

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, March 27.

The election on the subject of a Convention, in conformity to the act of the last session of the Legislature, will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the first and second days of April next. Those who wish the Constitution to be amended will vote "For a Convention," those who think it already sufficiently perfect will vote "Against a Convention."

#### SUPREME COURT.

Cadwallader Jones, Jr. of Orange county, has been licensed to practice law in the county courts.

The Supreme Court has adjourned. The following cases have been decided since our last notice.

By Ruffin, Chief Justice, in the case of the State v. Cobb, from Caswell; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the case of Johnson, guardian, v. Jasper, from Franklin; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the case of Camp v. Cox, from Rutherford; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the case of Lanier v. Ross, in equity, from Franklin; dismissing the bill.

Also, in the case of Tate v. Tate, in equity, from Burke; decree for plaintiff.

Also, in the case of Love v. Blewitt, in equity, from Richmond; bill dismissed as to the slave, and retained as to the legacy, with liberty to make parties.

By Gaston, Judge, in the case of Murphrey v. Avery, from Burke; reversing the judgment below.

Also, in the case of Lindsay v. Etheridge, in equity, from Currituck; affirming the decree.

Also, in the case of Den ex dem Delk v. Love, from Burke; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the case of Ford, administrator, v. Whedbee, in equity, from Perquimons; decree establishing the right of the widow to the legacy, and directing the residue to be distributed among all the next of kin, excluding the widow.

Hill v. Alston, in equity, from Franklin; final decree. Arnold v. Arnold, in equity, from Randolph; final decree. Bullock v. Bullock, in equity, from Granville; decree.

By Ruffin, Chief Justice, in the case of Dowdney v. Murphy, from Granville; judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Also, in the case of Gill, v. Weaver, in equity, from Iredell; declaring that the defendant Weaver, as administrator of Susannah Tomlinson, takes nothing under the will of William Gill, and putting the plaintiff and the other defendants to their election, in respect to the negroes, Phebe and Linda, bequeathed to Caroline J. Weaver by Susannah Gill.

Also, in the case of Clarke v. Clarke, in equity, from Beaufort; pronouncing a final decree for plaintiff.

Also, in the case of the Attorney General against the Bank of Newbern and the Cape Fear Bank, in equity, from Wake; reversing the decree below and dismissing the bills.

Also, in the case of Spencer v. Cahoone, from Hyde; affirming the judgment below.

By Gaston, Judge, in the case of Allen and Mychoff v. State Bank, in equity, from Wake; decree for plaintiff.

Also, in the case of State Bank v. Knox et al. in equity, from Pasquotank; decree for defendants.

Also, in the case of Wagstaff v. Smith, in equity, from Granville; affirming the decree heretofore pronounced, in some respects, and referring it in others.

Also, in the case of Jones v. Jones, in equity, from Johnston; awarding a perpetual injunction with costs.

By Daniel, Judge, in the case of Armstead, v. Stewart, in equity, from Washington; decreeing in favor of the plaintiff and directing a reference.

Russell et al. Washington's executors, in equity, from Granville; final decree.

Perry, executor v. Maxwell, in equity, from Franklin; final decree.

A short time since, he was discovered insensible on the floor of his cell. It was at first supposed that he had swallowed poison, but it is now believed that his illness was occasioned by distress of mind, brought on by the agony of his mother and sisters, the late death of his father, and his horror of the sentence. He is recovering. A petition for his pardon has been presented to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, bearing nine thousand signatures, among which are the names of Bishop Fenwick, and the Lady Superior of the Ursuline Convent.

*Distressing Accident.*—On Friday last, as a parcel of carpenters were engaged in raising a house for Mr. Waddle Cade, a flaw of wind came and prostrated eleven sets of rafters. Four men were caught beneath them: two of whom, Mr. Hemmingway, the master workman, and a negro man belonging to Mr. John P. Leonard, were so badly hurt that they expired that evening.

*Fayetteville Journal.*

*Atheism.*—A society of Atheists, with Abner Kneeland at its head, openly exists in Boston. They have purchased a discarded building, formerly used as a Theatre, which they have prepared and dedicated as a "Temple of Reason!" The pulpit is hung with black; on the front, are inscribed in Greek characters, "Know thyself," and on the drapery over head, appears in flaming letters—He that will not reason, is a bigot; he that cannot reason, is an ideot; he that dares not reason, is a slave. The general tenor of their worship, (says the New-England Monthly) is to ridicule the Christian Religion; to persuade the congregation that there is no God and no soul: in short,

to preach the doctrine of the French infidels, not with the dazzling ingenuity of Voltaire and others of the French school—but by bold assertion, impudent assumption, unblushing falsehood, coarse ridicule, and profane jests.

*More Rail Road Disturbances.*—A serious disturbance took place a few days ago, among the Dutch laborers, on the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road, not far from Bladensburg. The affray was conducted by the hostile parties with muskets and other deadly weapons. Several persons were severely, though not mortally wounded. Twelve were taken prisoners and lodged in jail at Washington. The riot originated in a dispute about wages.

this time, means from which it can supply a single dollar." The report goes on to say, that so perfectly exhausted have the resources of the city become, that unless Congress gives relief, "it will, very probably, in a short time, be driven to the surrender of its charter."

#### Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun. rises.	Sun. sets.	Moon's PHASES.	First Full.	Last Full.	New Last.
27 Friday,	5 53 6	7	"			
28 Saturday,	5 52 8	8	"			
29 Sunday,	5 51 6	9	"			
30 Monday,	5 50 8	10	"			
31 Tuesday,	5 49 6	11	"			
1 Wednesday	5 47 6	12	"			
2 Thursday,	5 46 6	14	"			

#### To Waggoners and others.

I WILL cross Wagons with four and five horse teams, and Caravans, at my FERRY, (formerly JONES'S,) on Haw River, at twenty-five cents.

CARLTON WALKER.

March 27.

#### EQUITY SALES.

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1835.

Joel C. Pile, and others. Petition to sell lands.

ACCORDING to a decree made in this cause, I shall expose to sale, on Monday the 25th day of May, before the court-house door in the town of Hillsborough, a

#### TRACT OF LAND,

which belonged to Wm. Pile, dec'd., on the waters of Stoney Creek, supposed to contain about 240 acres, on a credit of nine and 18 months.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

March 25.

#### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1835.

Elizabeth Kirkland, and others. Petition to sell land.

IN pursuance of a decree made in this cause, I shall offer for sale, on Monday the 25th day of May next, before the court house door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years, the

#### TRACT OF LAND

containing one hundred and eighty-nine acres, on the waters of New Hope, joining the lands of James Freeland and others, as mentioned in the petition.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

March 25.

#### Circular.

I HAVE thought a few suggestions upon the subject of our Tobacco Market will not be regarded by you as unnecessary or unseasonable. The market opened last Fall at Five Dollars, and subsequently advanced to Six Dollars and Fifty Cents per hundred; the quality, from unfavorable seasons and general neglect in handling, was very inferior.

The demand has been generally animated; at no time falling below Four Dollars and Fifty Cents, the present price. I understand an effort will be made at the next meeting of our Legislature, to alter the Inspection Law so as to classify, say to three qualities; if successful, it will have a decided advantageous effect upon prices here, and tend to rescue our State (the land of which is inferior to none for producing good articles) from the obloquy of sending the worst Tobacco to market. The unusual demand for Cotton will tend much to the neglect of Raising Tobacco generally, the crop of which was



## TRUE FREEDOM.

BY S. G. BULFINCH.

Who is the truly free?  
The monarch on his throne?  
The chief adorned with victory.  
And spoils by valor won?  
Not passion's force can shake  
The soul in danger tried;  
And he who bars of steel can break,  
May be the slave of pride.  
Who is the truly blest?  
The man of wealth untold?  
In robes of eastern splendor dress'd,  
And served in plates of gold?  
No! vain his rich attire  
To ease the laboring breath;  
And vain his gold to quench the fire,  
The fever flame of death.  
That man is free, O Lord,  
To whom thy name is dear;  
Who fearing thee, performs thy word,  
And knows no other fear.  
From passion, pride, remorse,  
Thy care his path shall guard,  
And lead him on, in virtue's course,  
To his divine reward.  
Thy love protects his way;  
To thee his thanks are given;  
Thy smile shall gild life's evening ray,  
And light the morn of heaven.

From Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.

### Bringing Home.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

Home is a magic sound; every true author stamps upon his page an intense feeling of its sacred and affectionate power. The thousand incidents, interests, and relationships that spring thence, and wrap our mortal life in all its varieties of peace, or happiness, or misery, have been depicted by the strongest and the feeblest pens, with an equal feeling of pleasure, but with far different degrees of vigour. To my mind, no circumstances connected with home are more attractive or affecting than the bringing thither individuals in the various stages of existence, under the various aspects of fortune. I have seen the infant, who, to use a Hibernicism, was born from home, brought thither. I have seen the eager groups of servants, of brothers and sisters, springing forth from the domestic door at the sound of the carriage approached, in which the little stranger and its parents were coming. I have heard the exclamations of delight, of loving welcome—seen the earnest looks and gestures of curious joy—the crowding round to gaze on the little, unknown face—the snatching up of the long desired prize—the hurrying altogether of the happy family into that abode which, henceforth, is the home of all.

Again, I have seen the boy come bounding in from his half-year's absence at school, all life, and health, and pleasure—seen the glad embraces and shaking of hands—heard the cries of surprise at his growth, his change, his improvement. I have seen, too, the gentle, timid girl return under the same circumstances—seen the mother's kisses, her tears, her proud smiles; seen the former playmate waiting to welcome her; and beheld what a change a little time had made even in those young creatures; how the gay familiarity of the days ere they parted, were gone—how they looked at each other, and felt strange, and evidently wondered in their own minds, at the alteration in each other, so grown, so different, so unlike the beings of each other's memory, till they became shy and silent.

I have seen the tall youth coming from abroad, from his first field perhaps—a boy when he went—now a man, with a lofty, dashing figure, a manly face, a manly voice; and so grown out of his former self that it required some time and intercourse to discover, in the depths of his heart and nature, the beloved being that he went away. I have seen such a youth come home, not to the joy and triumph of his family—but to die. I have stood by the graves of the companions of my youth who have dispersed themselves in the world, and have not come back even to die, but have been borne to their native scenes on the bier, that their ashes might mingle with the ashes of their kindred.

Melancholy home-bringings are these! but they show the mighty power that resides in that sacred spot. The prodigal in his misery—the conqueror in his bed of victory—the poet in the glorious sunset of his mortal course, all cry, "Take me home that I may die! or, if that may not be, take me home that I may sleep with my fathers!" Though they should have traversed the world—though they should have sojourned long and contentedly in many nations, so that in other people, other manners, other loves, they may have forgotten for years their fatherland; yet when the last hour comes, the soul arises in its agony, and stretches itself towards the home of its youth, and, in the last gushing passion of love, would fain, fain fly thither, ere it quits the earth for ever.

It is but a few years ago that I stood

by the grave of one of the greatest poets, and one of the most extraordinary men of this or any age. It was in a little, miserable village; and he had gone and dwelt in the lands of old renown—in the lands of present and perpetual beauty; he had walked with the mightiest, the wisest, and most illustrious of the earth; and not only the multitude, but they had looked upon him with wonder and admiration; he had desired pleasure, and reaped it, down to the coarse and jagged stubble of pain and barrenness; he had panted for renown, and had won it in its fulness; he had rejoiced to sail on wide seas; had sat amid the eternal and most magnificent mountains, and gathered up thoughts of everlasting grandeur; all that was lovely in nature and in man he had seen and partaken without scruple, and without measure; he had even turned in scorn from his native land, and sworn that his bones should never lie in its bosom; but death stood before him and his heart melted, and acknowledged its allegiance to the mighty power of nature—to the irresistible force of early ties—and here from all his wanderings, all his speculations, and all his glory, to this little, obscure, and unattractive nook of earth he was brought! Not a spot of all those distant and beautiful ones might deprive this of its rightful due; nature was more powerful than time, or space, or passion, or fame; dust must mingle with its kindred dust.

These things I have seen; these every one sees, and almost every day—but it was my lot lately to notice one or two incidents arising out of this strong law of nature that deserve a more particular attention.

I was paying a rather long visit in one of the midland counties, and was in the habit of strolling far in the mornings from the habitation of my friend into the neighbouring fields, forests, and hamlets. As I entered a village one day, I found all its inhabitants unoccupied with their ordinary labours—dressed in their best, and old and young collected in groups in the street. I immediately imagined that it was the wake; but observing no stalls of toys or sweetmeats, no shows or signs of wake amusements, I was at a loss to account for the cause of this holiday aspect of things. The first human creatures that I approached were some boys; and I asked them what particular cause of holiday making they had. "Oh!" said they "don't you know? the general is coming!" "The general?" I replied—"what general?" "What general!" said the lad who had before answered me, with an air of wonder—"what general! The general, to be sure! Why, Tom," said he, turning, with a laugh, to the boy who stood next him—"he does not know the general!" A woman, leaving her company, came up and relieved both the boys and myself from our dilemma. "General R—" said she, "is coming to-day, after a twenty years' absence. Do you see that old cottage, about which so many people are collected? There live his father and mother." "His father and mother?" I replied, "a general's father and mother live in that poor cottage! You surprise me as much as my question surprised the boys."

"Yes, sir," said the woman, "it is not every day that such things happen; but this is General R's—native village. In that house he was born as poor a boy as any in the place; but he was a clever, active lad, and the clergyman took notice of him; took him into his service, and gave him as much learning as if he had been his own son. When he was grown up, he went as a servant to the clergyman's son, who was an officer, to the Indies. There the young gentleman died; but, before he died, knowing that he could not live, and being very fond of R, who had served him very diligently, and waited on him in his illness, and read to him, he made over his commission to him. He continued many years in the Indies, and distinguished himself greatly in the wars. He was reckoned one of the cleverest and boldest men in the army; and though at first his brother officers looked very shy on him, and some even insulted him on account of his birth, yet, spite of all, he rose by degrees to the rank of major. Many presents, and much money, he sent to his parents, from time to time; but at the moment that he returned to England, the army was going to Spain, and he was ordered to accompany it—and there he went, almost without having set foot on his native shores. There he fought under Wellington, and followed him in all his victories in Spain, and thence into France, and was in the great battle of Waterloo. When the war was over, he was sent into Canada; and never till this day has he been able to set his face towards his native place—and now he is coming. He has sent many times, and wanted his parents to go into a better house, but they never would. They said in that they had lived almost all their lives, and there they would die. Himself has bought the hall—and a gentleman from London has been here and had it repaired, and the grounds newly laid out, and all, both inside and out, made very grand; and to day there is to be a great dinner on the lawn, and the general, and his father and mother, and the old clergyman, who is still alive, and every body in the village are to be there."

As the woman told her story, a crowd of her neighbours had got round us; and as she ceased began eagerly to tell so many excellent things of this general,

without one trace of that envy which such unusual elevations commonly produce, that I declared I must stay and see the arrival of this extraordinary man. I walked down the village, and drew near the cottage of his parents. There I beheld an old man, in the dress of a rustic, and propped on two sticks, eagerly looking down the lane up which the general was to come; while the old woman, in a state of fidgety excitement, continually appeared at the door, looked out, and disappeared again. I took my seat under a large sycamore tree on the green, and waited the event. Presently I saw the heads of all stretched forward, and their eyes fixed on an eminence at some distance opposite. Presently there was a cry, "He is coming!" and all ran with one accord down the lane. I followed them with my eyes, and soon discerned a dense crowd hurrying up towards the village—a cloud of dust hovering above them as they came. As they drew near, repeated hurras announced their triumphant procession, and I soon discerned a carriage moving along, amidst the waving of hats, and the broad grins of hot, merry faces. In a few seconds they poured into the village green; a tumultuous company of rejoicers. The men covered with dust—the horses and carriage with dust, and laurel, and oaken boughs: they drove up rapidly to the old cottage; hats flew into the air—the whole village rang with one tremendous hurra; and amid the bustle I could just see the gallant officer spring from his carriage, and disappear in the cottage in a moment. What a moment was that! What a moment to the old people! Here was their son—after twenty anxious years—after all their hopes and fears, and longings, and triumphs, here was the crowning triumph! Here was their son, covered with honors, and still their son! Not one whit forgetful of his poor old parents! not a whit ashamed of his native lowly hut! In a few seconds he came out. I caught a glance of his tall, noble figure—of his manly, sun-scorched features! I saw that tears had been rolling down those deeply tanned cheeks: he would have spoken, but his words had fled before his emotion—the language of excited nature; but he put forth his hand towards the playmates of his boyhood, and in a moment it was seized with avidity by a dozen eager claimants of recognition; and again a loud hurra proclaimed the triumph of the assembled multitude. I sat and wept in silence.

All that were present were invited to dine with the general on the lawn—it was too interesting a scene to be left. I went, and never beheld a sight fuller of the nobility of human nature, and the blessedness of human life! I had time to scan the features of the fortunate warrior: and had not the most convincing evidence to the contrary been before me, I should have said that his whole mein and bearing proclaimed him of aristocratic birth, so noble was the expression of his countenance, so gentlemanly, so free from the coarseness or restraint of the plebeian was his deportment. So much is the internal strength and grace of a great nature superior to the effects of birth or circumstance. I saw the profound happiness with which he gazed round on all the friends of his early days, or their children; his eyes perpetually returning and fixing themselves on those two old people—perfect rustic in person, dress, and manners, who sat and looked again upon him, as in a dream of strange wonder. I saw him clasp to his heart that aged priest, who, supported on the one hand by a servant, and on the other by his staff, a feeble, silver-headed old man, came slowly to the table; and I heard him thank God that he had made his happiness perfect by permitting his parents and his benefactor to witness it.

A beautiful place was that where the table was spread. A light canopy was erected over it; our feet were on the turf, and around us a thousand green shrubs whispered in the breeze, a thousand sweet flowers breathed their odours upon us. Many a joyful day I have witnessed—a happier than this never! But I cannot describe it—I must go on.

From Walde's Port Folio.

A PARAGRAPH FOR YOUNG LADIES.

I am sorry that needle-work is so much out of fashion. It is a genteel employment, and ought not to be neglected, especially by those who have many brothers and sisters and whose parents are not rich. Many girls, I am sorry to say, despise their needle, and affect to think work unfit occupation for genteel or intellectual beings. I grieve for, and am angry with such misses. I can tell them that many high born and noble ladies employ their fingers in making clothes for the poor and desolate widows and orphans of the country. I can tell them that Miss Hofland, Mitford, and Landon, think it no disgrace to form themselves the garbs in which they are always fascinating because always unaffected. One advantage of most female occupation is, that the mind may be engaged, either in hearing or reflecting, when the fingers are employed in plain work or embroidery; and nothing is more pleasant than a party enlivened by alternate reading and music, where the greater number are not too fine or too genteel to be industrious.

A workman belonging to a certain shop in Paris, and who was accustomed to infidelity, not coming at the usual hour,

his comrades, out of sport, hung him in effigy, and went to a neighboring tavern to celebrate, over wine, his pretended funeral obsequies. The poor young man, hearing of it, was so chagrined that he actually committed suicide.

### STRICT CONSTRUCTION.

The following anecdote has, we believe, already appeared in some papers. We had it some days since from the gentleman in whose family it occurred:

"Go, Pat," said Mr. B.—"to his servant fresh from the Emerald Isle, 'go and see how old Mr. —— and his lady is this morning.'

"Yes, your honor."

Pat returned with the answer—

"The ould gentleman is eighty-four years two months and five days, and the ould lady is three weeks and four days older than the ould gentleman."

"What a blunder! what a mistake!" exclaimed Mr. B.

"In truth, sir, there is no mistake about it; the ould gentleman has a lame foot, but he hobbled up and looked in the ould book with a black cover, and tould me just how it was written down, and he said he would put it on paper; but I have it right, your honor, there is no mistake."

"And so you went and asked Mr. S. how old he and his wife are?"

"In truth your honor may say that."

"Go back, and ask Mr. S. how he and his lady are since the accident they met with. Do you understand?"

**The Presbytery of Orange,** will meet in this place, on Wednesday the 22d of April next.

**UNION HOTEL,** HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,

LATE proprietors of the "Travellers' Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child, that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"

in the town of HILLSBOROUGH, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves, permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through HILLSBOROUGH stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES A. CRAIG, Adm'r.

March 10. 62-31

MARY A. PALMER,

JAMES M. PALMER.

November 9th. 47-

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

RATIMER & BARKER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which renders their assortment inferior to none.

The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Queensware, Hardware

and Cutlery,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low for the useful. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofoe bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

October 15. 43-



NEW WATCHES,

Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNN

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,

Ladies' ditto,

Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,

Silver Levers, English and French Watches,

Long linked Gold Watch Chains,

Cuban Neck Chains,

Gold Guard Chains,

Gold Seals and Keys,

Miniature Cases,

A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,

Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and

Enamelled Paintings,

Silver Everpointed Pencil Cases,

Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,

Butter Knives,

Coral, assorted,

Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,

Shell and Tin Music Boxes,

Bead Bags and Purse,

Fine Knives and Razors,

Clocks, Time Pieces, &c. &c.

Being permanently located in HILLSBOROUGH, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,

LEMUEL LYNN.

October 22d. 44-

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